Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
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Term: L9 and (free with fentanyl)

Display: 20 **Documents in Display Format:** CIT **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

Search | Clear | Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, March 28, 2007 Purge Queries Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L10	L9 and (free with fentanyl)	3	L10
L9	L8 and @ad<20040301	672	L9
L8	(liposome same (opi$5 or fentanyl or morphine or alfentanil))	969	L8
DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L7	L6 and (free with fentanyl)	1	L7
L6	L5 and @ad<20040301	80	L6
L5	L4 and (liposome same (opi$5 or fentanyl or morphine or alfentanil))	108	L5
L4	(424/43 or 424/45 or 424/417 or 424/450).ccls.	6307	L4
L3	(Diana near Pliura) AND @pd>20060702	0	L3
L2	(Orlando near Hung) AND @pd>20060702	1	L2
L1	((Steven near Shafer) and ((Steven adj L) near Shafer)) AND @pd>20060702	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

PALM INTRANET

Day : Wednesday

Date: 3/28/2007
Time: 17:32:38

Inventor Name Search

Enter the **first few letters** of the Inventor's Last Name.
Additionally, enter the **first few letters** of the Inventor's First name.

Last Name	**First Name**	
Pliura	Diana	Search

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PALM INTRANET

Day : Wednesday

Date: 3/28/2007
Time: 17:32:38

Inventor Name Search

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Additionally, enter the **first few letters** of the Inventor's First name.

Last Name	**First Name**	
Hung	Orlando	Search

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PALM INTRANET

Day : Wednesday

Date: 3/28/2007
Time: 17:32:38

Inventor Name Search

Enter the **first few letters** of the Inventor's Last Name.
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Last Name	First Name	
Shafer	Steven	Search

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:00:20 ON 28 MAR 2007)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 19:00:37 ON 28 MAR 2007

L1 151 S (LIPOSOME (S) (OPIATE OR OPIOID OR FENTANYL OR MORPHINE OR AL

L2 9 S L1 AND (FREE (S) FENTANYL)

L3 8 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 19:03:30 ON 28 MAR 2007

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
TI Sustained tissue drug concentration following inhalation of liposome-encapsulated fentanyl in rabbits
AB Liposomes are microscopic vesicles that can entrap drug mols. Liposomes-encapsulated fentanyl provides sustained drug release following pulmonary administration. In this study, the effect of encapsulation efficiency (EE) of fentanyl within liposomes on the retention of fentanyl within the respiratory tract was examined Liposomes with 3 different encapsulation efficiencies, 50% EE, 70% EE, were manufactured with radiolabeled fentanyl and phospholipid dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine. The prepns. were administered through an endotracheal tube to anesthetized rabbits, and the respiratory tracts were removed and analyzed for retention of fentanyl and DPPC at different time intervals. Increasing the encapsulation efficiency of fentanyl within liposomes is shown to prolong the retention of both fentanyl within liposomes prolonged the retention of both fentanyl and DPPC with the respiratory tract. The encapsulation efficiency can be manipulated to design a preparation to provide optimal therapeutic plasma fentanyl concns. The unencapsulated or "free " drug could act as a loading dose, and the slow, sustained release of fentanyl from the liposome depot in the lungs could act as a maintenance dose. Thus, this method of delivering a potent opioid, such as fentanyl, has the potential for clin. use in pain management.,

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:3301 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:108790
TITLE: Sustained tissue drug concentration following inhalation of liposome-encapsulated fentanyl in rabbits
AUTHOR(S): Tan, Stephen; Hung, Orlando; Whynot, Sara; Mezei, Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anaesthesia Pharmacol., Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, NS, B3H 2Y9, Can.
SOURCE: Drug Delivery (1996), 3(4), 251-254
CODEN: DDELEB; ISSN: 1071-7544
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
TI Pain management with liposome-encapsulated analgesic drugs
AB Liposome-encapsulated opioid analgesic agents delivered by the pulmonary route provide local, or systemic analgesia superior to that produced by the solution form of these agents administered by parentral (intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous injection) or oral routes.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:84207 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pain management with liposome-encapsulated analgesic drugs
INVENTOR(S): Mezei, Michael, Nova Scotia, Canada
Rung, Orlando, Nova Scotia, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Liposome Pain Management, Ltd., Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5451408		19950919
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-216590		19940323 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Raymond, Richard L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Banner & Allegretti, Ltd.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 594
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Pharmacokinetics of inhaled liposome-encapsulated fentanyl
AB Pulmonary administration of fentanyl solution can provide satisfactory but brief postoperative pain relief. Liposomes are microscopic phospholipid vesicles that can entrap drug mols. Liposomal delivery of fentanyl has the potential to control the uptake of fentanyl by the lungs and thus provide sustained drug release. To demonstrate that inhalation of a mixture of free and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl can provide a rapid increase and sustained plasma fentanyl concns. (Cfens), this study determined the pharmacokinetic profiles after the inhalation of free and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl in healthy volunteers. After obtaining institutional approval and informed consent, ten healthy volunteers (5 men, 5 women) were studied. Each subject received 200 μg i.v. fentanyl and inhaled 2000 μg of a mixture of free (50%) and liposome -encapsulated fentanyl (50%) on sep. occasions. Frequent venous blood samples were collected, and Cfens were determined by RIA. The pharmacokinetics and absorption characteristics of the inhaled mixture of free and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl were determined using moment anal. and least-squares numeric deconvolution. The mean volume of distribution at steady-state and clearance of fentanyl after the i.v. administration were comparable to previous studies:435 and 0.584 L· min-1, resp. The mean peak Dfen was significantly greater for the i.v. administration compared to the aerosol mixture of free and liposome-encapsulated fentanyl (4.67 vs. 1.15 ng · mL-1). However, Cfens at 8 and 24 h after aerosol administration were greater compared to i.v. (0.25 and 0.12 ng · mL-1 for aerosol vs. 0.16 and 0.05 0.06 ng · mL-1 for i.v.). The peak absorption rate, time to peak absorption, and bioavailability after inhalation were 7.02 μg · min,-1 16 min, and 0.12, resp. This analgesic method offers a simple and noninvasive route of administration with a rapid increase of Cfen and a prolonged therapeutic fentanyl concentration Future studies are required to determine the optimal liposome composition that would produce a sustained stable Cfen within analgesic therapeutic concns.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:747816 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:179240
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics of inhaled liposome -encapsulated fentanyl
AUTHOR(S): Hung, Orlando R.; Whynot, Sara C.; Varvel, John R.; Shafer, Stephen L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Anaesthesia and Pharmacology, Dalhousie University, College of Pharmacy, Halifax, NS, Can.
SOURCE: Anesthesiology (1995), 83(2), 277-84
CODEN: ANESAV; ISSN: 0003-3022
PUBLISHER: Lippincott-Raven
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English